

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Chanute Public (Carnegie) Library

and or common Same

2. Location

street & number 102 S. Lincoln

not for publication

city, town Chanute

vicinity of

state Kansas

code 20

county Neosho

code 133

3. Classification

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name City of Chanute

street & number City Hall

city, town Chanute

vicinity of

state Kansas 66720

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds

street & number Neosho County Courthouse

city, town Chanute

state Kansas 66720

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date N/A ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town N/A

state N/A

## 7. Description

### Condition

☒ excellent  
☐ good  
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved      date \_\_\_\_\_

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

The Chanute Public (Carnegie) Library (c. 1906) is located at 102 S. Lincoln, in Chanute, Neosho County, Kansas (pop. 10, 506). The two-story, brick Prairie style appearing building stands on a corner lot one block south of Chanute's central business district. Its facade orientation is west. The building measures approximately fifty feet from north to south and eighty feet from east to west. It retains its original function as a library.

The two-story, yellow brick building sits on a rusticated limestone block raised foundation. It is a rectangular structure with a two-story, yellow brick rectangular addition (c. 1938) which projects from its rear. A ridge hipped roof covers the building's main body, a hipped roof covers the facade tower, and a flat roof covers the addition. The original roof pantiles were replaced in 1938 when the eclectic facade towers of the original design were removed and the rear addition was built. Three bays comprise the west, north, and south elevations. The two-story addition also appears to be a three bay by three bay unit.

A wide, Romanesque arched doorway with rusticated voussoirs stands in the center of the facade. The imposts bear the inscriptions "Public Library" and "Carnegie 1905". First level window treatment exhibits large 1/1 double hung transomed windows with limestone lintels and sills. Second level fenestration exhibits smaller 1/1 double hung windows with limestone sills and lintels. Small windows with limestone sills and lintels pierce the base of the 1906 structure below most first level window groupings. One-over-one double hung windows with brick sills and lintels form the fenestration in the rear addition.

The interior of the library maintains its rather open original first and second floor plans. The first and second floor ceilings have been covered with acoustic tile. Interior woodwork, such as the door and window surrounds, remains, although some of it has been painted. The library maintains its vestibule entrance with a stairway.



## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c.1906

Builder/Architect A.T. Simmons - Architect  
C.H. Mills, Builder

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Chanute Public (Carnegie) Library (c. 1906) is being nominated to the National Register as part of the Carnegie Libraries of Kansas thematic resources nomination (c. 1902–1921) at the local level of significance under criteria A and C for its historical association with the Carnegie Corporation Library Building Program and for its architectural significance as a new building type. A library association was organized in Chanute in 1876. The community received their \$14,500.00 Carnegie Library grant in 1904, library construction was completed in 1906. The Chanute Public (Carnegie) Library is an example of the Prairie style.

Sixty-three Carnegie funded libraries were built in Kansas during the first three decades of the Twentieth Century; four of these libraries were built on college campuses. In most cases, the Carnegie funded library represented the community's first library building although many Kansas communities had book clubs and library organizations well before the Carnegie Corporation Library Building Program was founded. In the case of the four college libraries, the building represented the first structure which was solely devoted to housing the institution's books and providing study space. Carnegie did not solicit interest in the program, with the exception of the Anderson (Carnegie) Memorial Library which was built by Carnegie as a memorial to his friend John Anderson and was the first college library nationally to receive Carnegie funding. Communities initiated contact with the corporation by letter, indicating their desire for a Carnegie funded library. If the Corporation responded favorably to the request, a firm local commitment to the program's requirements, which generally resulted in a public election in support of the library, followed. Obviously these actions represented a perceived need within the community for a library building and the Carnegie Corporation Library Building Program represented an excellent way to secure the funds to build one. Many of the Carnegie Libraries built in Kansas reflect the high space utilization design guidelines promoted by the Carnegie Corporation after 1910, underscoring the point that before the Carnegie Corporation Library Building Program, few architects and/or builders had experience designing this building type.

Twenty-eight Carnegie Libraries are included in this nomination (see inventory). Twelve Carnegie Libraries have been listed individually on the National Register: Argentine, Case Library (Baker University, Baldwin City), Caldwell, Dodge City, Emporia, Goodland, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Newton, Ottawa, Parsons, and Pittsburg. The Carnegie Library at Arkansas City is included in a downtown historic district. Thirteen Carnegie Libraries have been demolished: Great Bend, Halstead, Hays, Iola, Kansas City, McPherson, Morrison Library (Fairmont College, Wichita), Olathe, Osawatimie, Plainville, Russell, Salina, and Washington. Five Carnegie Libraries have been altered enough to make them ineligible for the National Register: Abilene, Garden City, Hiawatha, Lyons, and Stockton. (The nominations for the Concordia, Eureka, Independence, and Winfield libraries were deferred.) Twenty-two of the nominated libraries retain their original function. All of the buildings are in use or have an active use planned for them. The



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nominated libraries maintain a high to moderate degree of architectural and structural integrity.

Industrialist Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) and the Carnegie Corporation significantly influenced the development and expansion of public library systems worldwide. Between 1886 and 1921 Carnegie funds assisted in the construction of 1,681 city and 108 college libraries in the United States. As a region, the Mid-West, Kansas included, did not have a well established public library system until the Carnegie Program and ranks highest in the number of communities which obtained Carnegie Libraries nationwide. Out of the forty-six states to participate in the library building program, Kansas ranks approximately eleventh in the number of Carnegie Libraries built. For many Kansas communities, the Carnegie Library represented its first library building, providing an environment that all members of the community could share for the purposes of reading, learning, and education.

Eligibility for Carnegie Library funds rested on several factors. Firstly, the population of the community had to exceed 1,000; in Kansas this indicated at least a second class city status. This population requirement generally resulted in county seat communities applying for and receiving Carnegie Libraries. Some communities with populations less than 1,000 banded together with neighboring communities to achieve the 1,000 mark and applied for township libraries, as in the case of the Peabody and Canton Township libraries. In the case of college libraries this constraint may not have applied, although the four Kansas colleges to receive Carnegie libraries were located in cities which had populations in excess of 1,000 by 1900. Secondly, the applicant had to provide a site for the library. The sites tended to be one or two blocks outside of the community's main business district. Thirdly, the applicant had to provide an annual endowment for the maintenance and improvement of the library which amounted to at least ten percent of the initial grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

This last factor contributed to the ending of the Carnegie Library Building Program in 1917, although grants for books and other improvements continued for several more decades. An inherent problem for second class cities in Kansas was the .4 mill levy restriction for libraries, making it difficult for some communities to meet the annual ten percent maintenance appropriation solely through public dollars. In 1917 the Kansas State legislature increased the library levy to .5 mill for second and third class cities, an amendment which affected most of the communities in the State that had Carnegie Libraries. In 1916, large communities such as Topeka, Wichita, Hutchinson, and Leavenworth had library mill levies of 1.06, 1.2, 1.8, and 3.5 respectively. In Kansas, the average public library grant was \$12,000 and the average college library grant was \$37,000. These monies covered the cost of the building, the necessary furniture and fixtures, and the architects' fees.

Prior to 1910, the Carnegie Corporation did not provide design guidelines for the libraries that it funded and because the library was a relatively new building type, few architects and/or builders had experience with its design. Many of the early libraries were expensive examples of the Beaux Arts style with little focus on floor plan and space



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efficiency. In 1910, Carnegie's personal secretary James Bertram developed model specifications and floorplans for proposed libraries, entitling his work Notes on Library Buildings. The Notes on Library Buildings provided the first widely circulated guidelines for library design in this country.

Bertram wrote:

Small libraries should be pland (sic) so that one librarian can oversee the entire library from a central position.... The bilding (sic) should be devoted exclusively to: (main floor) housing of books and their issue for home use; comfortable accommodations for reading them by adults and children; (basement) lecture room; necessary accommodation for heating plant; also all conveniences for the library patrons and staff. Experience seems to sho (sic) that the best results for a small general library are obtained by adopting the one-story and basement rectangular type of bilding (sic), with a small vestibule entering into one large room sub-divided as required by means of bookcases.... The rear and side windows may be kept about six feet from the floor, to giv (sic) continuous wall space for shelving. A rear wing can be added for stack-room (when future need demands it) at a minimum expense, and without seriously interfering with the library servis (sic) during its construction. The site chosen should be such as to admit lite (sic) on all sides, and be large enuf (sic) to allow extension, if ever such should become necessary.

The thirty-six Carnegie Libraries built in Kansas after 1910 reflect Bertram's precedents, exhibiting high space utilization, and often including full basements, although the raised basement is a design element employed in the earlier libraries as well. Most of these one-story libraries exhibit a three bay, Neo-Classical facade with a projecting central pedimented entry pavilion and are one bay deep. The use of native limestone is evident in some of the libraries but the most common material combination is brick with a limestone foundation. While there is some tendency toward a vernacular interpretation to the design ornamentation of these libraries, the general approach verges on high style.

Correspondence between the Carnegie Corporation and the library boards from the Kansas communities that received Carnegie Libraries indicates that the designs for these libraries were carefully scrutinized by Bertram and in many cases, were resubmitted several times before meeting his requirements. Upon the completion of a library, the library board was instructed to send a full set of blueprints and elevations of the building to the Corporation. However, recent correspondence between the Kansas State Historical Society and the Carnegie Corporation reveals that the Corporation does not have blueprints of the Kansas libraries. The Corporation does have some library photographs but the collection is not inclusive.



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Three architects were particularly active in the design of Kansas Carnegie Libraries: George P. Washburn of Ottawa, Kansas designed nine, A. T. Simmons of Bloomington, Illinois designed six, and William Warren Rose of Kansas City, Kansas designed four. Washburn's libraries are primarily of the standard three-bay, Neo-Classical variety. His firm is credited with the Carnegie libraries in Burlington, Canton, Cherryvale, Columbus, Eureka, Halstead, Osawatomie, Ottawa, and Sterling. Simmons engaged in a more eclectic approach, designing libraries in Abilene, Chanute, Council Grove, Downs, Hays and Yates Center. Rose is credited with the classically inspired libraries in Argentine, Kansas City, Manhattan, and Newton. In Kansas, many Kansas based architects were commissioned to design Carnegie Libraries as well as architects from Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, and Texas.

Today, many of the state's Carnegie Libraries are facing serious space shortages. The alternatives of adding on or vacating both present preservation problems. Additions to these libraries must be such that the building's original character is not altered. Vacating the library for a larger facility leaves the problem of an empty building, in some communities county historical societies have inherited the empty Carnegie Library. In any event, when these buildings are no longer recognized from a design standpoint as Carnegie Libraries, their architectural significance ceases.

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In its original form, the Chanute Public (Carnegie) Library was an eclectic example of an early Carnegie Library. The 1906 construction date of the library places it before the era of the Carnegie Corporation's published guidelines for library design. In as much as the microfilmed correspondence between the Chanute library board and the Carnegie Corporation indicates that the design was discussed and refined before it was constructed, the Chanute Public (Carnegie) Library is an example of a type of Carnegie Library. However, the Chanute library is not an example of a typical Kansas Carnegie Library type, the one-story, three-bay, Neo-Classical type.

The 1906 version of the Chanute Public (Carnegie) Library was an eclectic mix of the Prairie, Romanesque, and Jacobethan styles, with the Prairie style being the most distinct. The 1938 removal of the facade towers, the replacement of the original roof pantiles, and the construction of the rear addition were changes to the building which did not affect the original floorplan. The towers were style defining elements of the building but not essential to its design. When the towers were removed from the building, the building's strongest style, the Prairie Style, came through easily. The rear addition does not overpower the main unit, it is constructed of like yellow brick and simply extends from the rear of the building. While the addition may not be as sensitive as one designed in the 1980s, the addition's design, shape, and massing are unprepossessing and do not in anyway outshine the 1906 building. The loss of the roof pantiles is regrettable but at the same time is an alteration which occurred on many of the Carnegie Libraries included in this nomination.

Whether the facade and roof changes were the result of water leakage or simply the result of a more austere public design sense is not clear, the addition was clearly a response to space needs. While the 1938 version of the Chanute Public (Carnegie) Library is not a common Carnegie Library type, neither was the 1906 version of the library. Notwithstanding the 1938 alterations, the building retains its original layout within the original building and retains most of its original detailing.



# Inventory of Carnegie Libraries in Kansas

<u>SITE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>INVENTORY NUMBER</u>
1. Anthony Public (Carnegie) Library (Harper County) 104 N. Springfield Anthony, Kansas 67003 Owner: City of Anthony Lots 22,23,24; Block 34.	c. 1911	<sup>0004</sup> 77-0180-0003
2. Burlington Carnegie Free Library (Coffey County) 201 N. Third Burlington, Kansas 66839 Owner: City of Burlington Lots 8,9; Block 35.	c. 1912	31-0690-0015
3. Canton Township Carnegie Library (McPherson County) Box 336 Canton, Kansas 67428 Owner: Canton Township Lots 7,8,9,10,11; Block 2.	c. 1921	113-0790-0001
4. Chanute Public (Carnegie) Library (Neosho County) 102 S. Lincoln Chanute, Kansas 66720 Owner: City of Chanute Lots 2,3; Block 39.	c. 1906	133-0870-0067
5. Cherryvale Public (Carnegie) Library (Montgomery County) 329 E. Main Cherryvale, Kansas 67335 Owner: City of Cherryvale Lots 7,8; Block 39.	c. 1913	<sup>0930-0005</sup> 125-0939-0006
6. Clay Center Carnegie Library (Clay County) 706 Sixth Street Clay Center, Kansas 67432 Owner: City of Clay Center Lots 12,13; Block 36.	c. 1912	27-0980-0008



- |   |                |                                |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------|
| <p>7. Coffeyville Carnegie Public Library Building<br/> (Montgomery County)<br/> 415 West 8th<br/> Coffeyville, Kansas 67337<br/> Owner: City of Coffeyville<br/> Lots 7,8; Block 47.</p>   | <p>c. 1912</p> | <p>1050<br/> 125-2670-0019</p> |
| <p>8. Columbus Public (Carnegie) Library (Cherokee County)<br/> 205 N. Kansas<br/> Columbus, Kansas 66725<br/> Owner: City of Columbus<br/> Lots 9,10; Block 9.</p>   | <p>c. 1913</p> | <p>21-1100-0008</p>            |
| <p>9. Council Grove (Carnegie) Library (Morris County)<br/> 303 W. Main Street<br/> Council Grove, Kansas 66846<br/> Owner: City of Council Grove<br/> Lots 1,2,3; Block 19.</p>  | <p>c. 1917</p> | <p>127-1180-0074</p>           |
| <p>10. Downs Carnegie Library (Osborne County)<br/> 504 S. Morgan<br/> Downs, Kansas 67437<br/> Owner: City of Downs<br/> Lots 8-12; Block 28.</p>  | <p>c. 1906</p> | <p>141-1400-0002</p>           |
| <p>11. El Dorado Carnegie Library Building (Butler County)<br/> 101 S. Star<br/> El Dorado, Kansas 67042<br/> Owner: Dean Seeber<br/> N 4' Lot 3, Lot 4; Block 4.</p>   | <p>c. 1912</p> | <p>15-1540-0004</p>            |
| <p>12. Anderson (Carnegie) Memorial Library (Lyon County)<br/> The Way College of Emporia<br/> 1300 West 12th Avenue<br/> Emporia, Kansas 66801<br/> Owner: Way College of Emporia<br/> Located on the Way College of Emporia campus.<br/> SW, NE1/4, Sec.9, T19, R11, E. of the 6th p.m.,<br/> running thence E. 76 rods, thence N. 80 rods,<br/> thence W. 76 rods, thence S 80 rods to the</p> | <p>c. 1902</p> | <p>111-1660-0002</p>           |



Anderson (Carnegie) Memorial Library (Lyon County) cont.

place of beg., except a tract beg. at the S,SW1/4  
Sec. 9, thence N. 670 ft., thence E. 540 ft.,thence  
S. 250 ft, thence W. 374 ft., thence S. 420 ft.,  
thence W. 166 ft. to the point of beg. in Lyon Co.,KS  
and Lots Numbered 61,63,65,67,71, and the N. 30 ft. of  
Lot F all in Block numbered 3, in College Hill Addition  
to the City of Emporia.

- |   |                  |               |
|---|------------------|---------------|
| 13. Fort Scott Public (Carnegie) Library (Bourbon County)<br>201 South National<br>Fort Scott, Kansas 66701<br>Owner: City of Fort Scott<br>Lots 1,(N1/2) 3; Block 123                                  | c. 1902          | 11-1830-0016  |
| 14. Girard Carnegie Library (Crawford County)<br>128 W. Prairie<br>Girard, Kansas 66743<br>Owner: City of Girard<br>Lots 17,18; Block 14.   | c. 1906          | 37-2050-0003  |
| 15. Herington Carnegie Public Library (Dickinson County)<br>102 S. Broadway<br>Herington, Kansas 67449<br>Owner: City of Herington<br>Lots 2,4; Block 40.   | c. 1915          | 41-2420-0006  |
| 16. Hutchinson Public (Carnegie) Library Building-<br>Labor Temple (Reno County)<br>427 N. Main<br>Hutchinson, Kansas 67501<br>Owner: Hutchinson Labor Building Association<br>Lots 13,14,15; Block 17. | c. 1903-<br>1904 | 155-2660-0011 |
| 17. Kingman Carnegie Library (Kingman County)<br>455 N. Main<br>Kingman, Kansas 67068<br>Owner: City of Kingman<br>Lots 101,103,105; Original Town.   | c. 1914          | 95-2850-0006  |



18. Lincoln Carnegie Library (Lincoln County) 203 S. Third Lincoln, Kansas 67455 Owner: City of Lincoln Lot 7; Block 32.	c. 1914	105-3189-005
19. Lyndon Carnegie Library (Osage County) 127 E. Sixth, P.O. Box 563 Lyndon, Kansas 66451 Owner: Valleybrook Township Lots 4-9; Block 22.	c. 1911	139-3360-0003
20. Manhattan Carnegie Library Building (Riley County) Fifth and Poyntz Manhattan, Kansas 66502 Owner: Riley County Board of Commissioners Lot 413; Ward 2.	c. 1904	161-3490-0016
21. Osborne Public (Carnegie) Library (Osborne County) Third and Main Osborne, Kansas 67473 Owner: City of Osborne All of Block 12.	c. 1913	141-4230-0006
22. Oswego Public (Carnegie) Library (Labette County) 704 Fourth Street Oswego, Kansas 67356 Owner: City of Oswego Lots 1,2,3,4; Block 32.	c. 1912	99-4250-0010
23. Peabody Township Carnegie Library (Marion County) 214 Walnut Peabody, Kansas 66866 Owner: Peabody Township Lots 80,82,84 on Walnut.	c. 1914	115-4410-0024
24. Sterling Free Public (Carnegie) Library (Rice County) 132 N. Broadway Sterling, Kansas 67579 Owner: City of Sterling Lots 182,184,186,188 on Broadway.	c. 1917	159-5225-0006



25. Washburn University Carnegie Library Building  
(Shawnee County) c. 1904 177-5400-0017  
(Education Building)  
Topeka, Kansas 66621  
Owner: Washburn University of Topeka  
SW1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, SW1/4, S1, T12, R15E
26. Wellington Carnegie Library (Sumner County) c. 1916 191-5730-<sup>0013</sup>~~0012~~  
121 W. Seventh  
Wellington, Kansas 67152  
Owner: City of Wellington  
Lots 13,14,15,16,17; Block 53.
27. Wichita City (Carnegie) Library Building c. 1915 173-5880-0004  
(Sedgwick County)  
220 S. Main Street  
Wichita, Kansas 67202  
Owner: City of Wichita  
Lots 24,26,28,30,32,34,36 & 1/2 Vac. Alley Adj.  
on E. & Vac. Alley Ly. N. Lot 24 Exc. Beg. SE Cor.  
Lot 34 W 33.98 Ft. N. 100.56 Ft. W. 16.75 Ft. N. 9 Ft.  
Nwly. 15.36 Ft. W. 6.5 Ft. N. 10 Ft. W. 49 Ft. S. 25  
Ft. W. 25 Ft. N. 58.66 Ft. E. to Cen. Li. Vac. Alley  
on E. Th. S. 115.56 Ft. W. 8 Ft. to SE Cor. Lot 30 S.  
to Beg. Main St. Greiffenstein's Add.
28. Yates Center (Carnegie) Library (Woodson County) c. 1912 207-6010-0007  
218 N. Main  
Yates Center, Kansas 66783  
Owner: City of Yates Center  
Lots 4,5,6; Block 27.

## 9. Major Bibliographical Reference

See attached sheet.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Chanute

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A 

1	5
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2	8	3	7	1	5
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4	1	7	3	1	1	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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Zone Easting Northing

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**Verbal boundary description and justification** The nominated property sits on Lots 2, 3; Block 39 in Chanute, Kansas. This is a rectangular tract bounded to the west by S. Lincoln, to the south and east by adjacent property lines, and to the north by a city street.

**List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries**

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martha Gray Hagedorn, Architectural Historian

organization Kansas State Historical Society

date April 2, 1987

street & number 120 West 10th Street

telephone 913-296-5264

city or town Topeka

state Kansas 66612

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Executive Director, Kansas State Historical Society

date April 2, 1987

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



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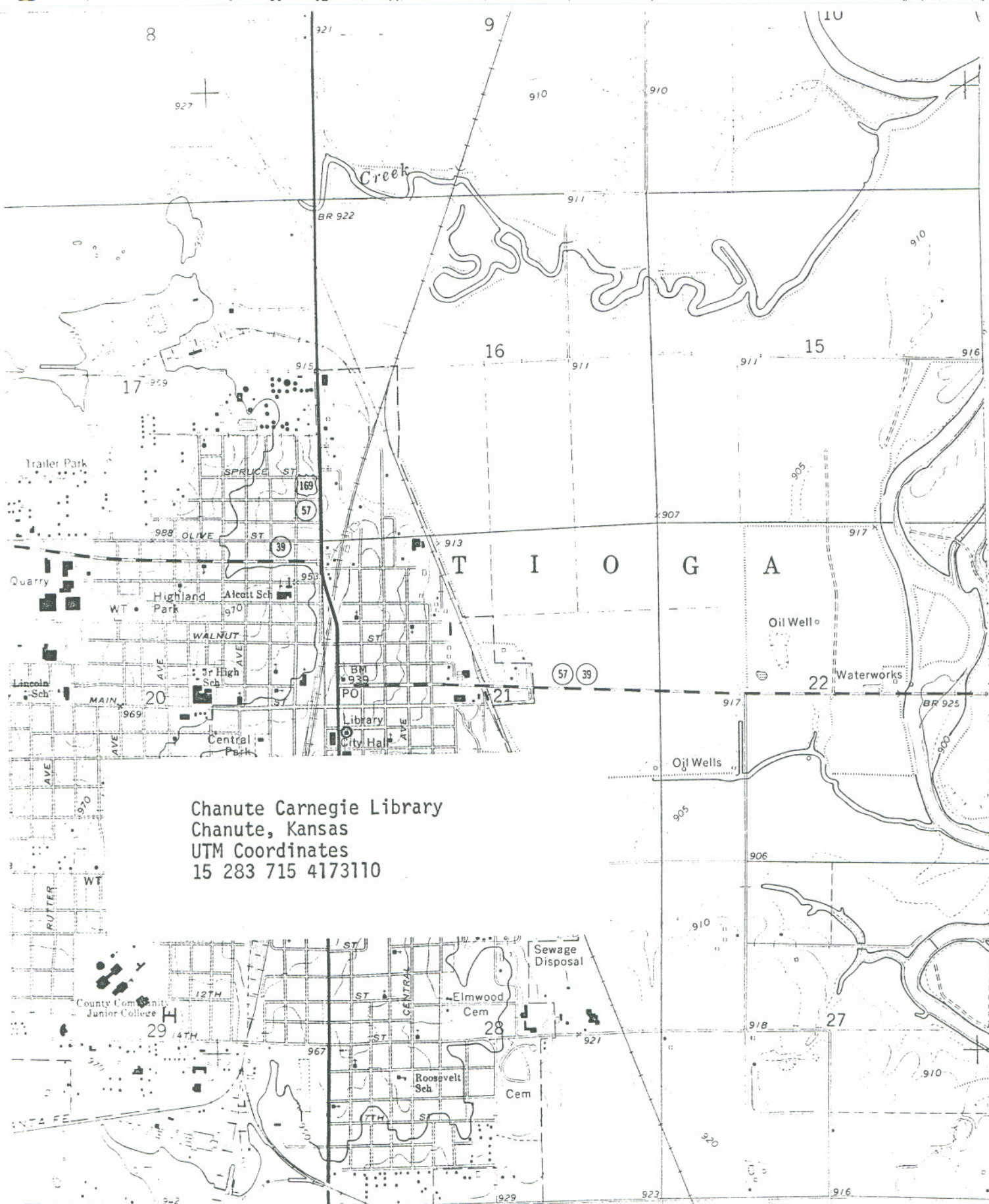
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\_\_\_\_\_. Kansas Public Libraries from Abilene to Zenda. (Topeka: Kansas State Library, 1982).

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State of Kansas. Session Laws, 1917. Chapter 113. "Limiting Tax Levies in Cities of the Second and Third Class."

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Chanute Carnegie Library  
Chanute, Kansas  
UTM Coordinates  
15 283 715 4173110